

include extraneous material in that section of the RECORD entitled Extension of Remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is their objection to the request of the gentleman from Delaware?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER AND MINORITY LEADER TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS AND MAKE APPOINTMENTS, NOTWITHSTANDING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding adjournment of the House until Monday, February 26, 1996, the Speaker and the minority leader be authorized to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is their objection to the request of the gentleman from Delaware?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1996

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday, February 28, 1996.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is their objection to the request of the gentleman from Delaware?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. METCALF). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS HAS NOT BEEN TAKEN CARE OF

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. VOLKMER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, and what few Members are left, here we go again. It is interesting to see how this House has been run. We have not done very much. We took all last year, we ended up doing less than what they have done all the way back to 1933. We have not really done the Nation's businesses.

We have never appropriated now two, I guess, the D.C. appropriation bill has finally been passed but there is still one hanging over in the Senate. We had to appropriate the money for the foreign affairs by continuing resolution.

Now we have all run home. I do not know what for. I do not know why everybody is going home. I am not. I am staying, and I will be honest. If my colleagues want to do something tomorrow,

I will be here tomorrow. If my colleagues want to do something next Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, anytime next week, I can be here. The following week? I could be here.

We have to run off. And my farmers back home and all over this Nation, especially in the South, there is a great deal of uncertainty about what kind of program they are going to have or even if they are going to have a program. To be honest with my colleagues, the way the Committee on Agriculture and the chairman thereof and the Members of the majority have decided to go, there is not going to be a program. The bill that came out of that committee, if that is the bill that goes to the President, is going to be vetoed. It has already been vetoed once. It will be vetoed again.

Now if my colleagues want to wait until March or sometime to find out that we really have not done anything, so be it. There is nothing I can do about that. I am not in control. I am not in the majority.

I do not know why the Members voted to adjourn until February 26. We could easily do a farm bill next week. Now, in 1977, when we had a farm bill, we had it under an open rule and it took about 4 days to do it. In 1981, when we did a farm bill, we had an open rule, and it took about 3½ to 4 days to do. In 1985 it took about a week, 5 days to do it. In 1990, 3 days to do it again.

But the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture we presently have has requested an almost completely closed rule.

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One amendment in the nature of a substitute, one motion to recommit, that is it. Everybody else, shut up. In other words, I, who come from a rural district and have a lot of farmers, have some ideas about agriculture, but have no opportunity on this floor at all to offer even one amendment.

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOLKMER. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Did the gentleman ask for an amendment to the bill in the meeting the other day? I missed it. Did the gentleman offer an amendment the other day?

Mr. VOLKMER. I sure did, to get rid of the three-entity rule. The one that permits—it is my time, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri has the time.

Mr. VOLKMER. I offered an amendment to get rid of the three-entity rule, the one that under that bill gives the big cotton farmer down in Texas and other places, and some of the rice farmers, \$80,000 a year, folks, for 7 years. They do not even have to farm. I do not think that is right.

I do not think we need welfare in agriculture. My farmers do not want freedom to farm or freedom not to farm. My farmers, even the best, and I just

talked to one again yesterday, he has been very active in Missouri. It does not take a position on this farm bill of yours. I do not know of many farmers in my area of northern Missouri that do.

They do not want to be paid by the Government. They want money from the marketplace. That is where they want their money. Yet you want to give them money every year; even if they make 1 million bucks, or if they make \$100,000, you want to give them money. They do not want your money under those circumstances.

They will be willing to take the money if the times are bad and they need it and prices are low; then, yes, they would like to have a little help to get through. I am willing to give them that help. But I do not think it is right to give major corporations in this country, major corporations, \$80,000 a year, even if they make a half a million on their farm operations.

At the same time, you are cutting back on all other programs, and the biggest thing out of this whole farm bill mess, the biggest thing out of this mess, what they are doing on the majority side is they are cutting \$13 billion in the next 7 years out of agriculture, \$13 billion out of agriculture. Why? So they can give their wealthy friends a big tax break. It is all part of the tax-break money.

It is not necessary. If you looked at the Democratic coalition budget, you do not have to make that cut in agriculture. We do not have to do that.

Let us stay here next week and do a farm bill, a good farm bill, and not the lousy freedom not to farm. You do not have to farm to get your payment, folks.

1999 WOMEN'S WORLD CUP TOURNAMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, in an effort to support the continued growth of women's sports in general, and of women's soccer in particular, I, along with 37 House colleagues, have introduced a resolution recognizing and supporting the efforts of the U.S. Soccer Federation in bringing the 1999 Women's World Cup tournament to the United States.

Recent evidence demonstrates that there is unprecedented interest in the sport of soccer in the United States—the 1994 men's games had the highest attendance and the largest viewership of any World Cup ever. On the heels of this success, the U.S. Soccer Federation has resolved to submit a formal bid to the Federation Internationale de Football Association [FIFA] to host the 1999 Women's World Cup.

The Women's World Cup tournament, like the men's, is hosted every 4 years by a different country. It is considered the most important women's soccer

tournament in the world; the 1995 Women's World Cup was broadcast to millions of fans in 67 nations.

Our country's previous participation in this event has displayed to the world the abilities and dedication of our gifted female athletes. The U.S. National Team won the inaugural title in 1991, and finished third in last year's event before sold-out crowds. We now have the opportunity to afford the American people the chance to see their athletes represent them in person at the highest level.

In order for the U.S. Soccer Federation to successfully submit a bid to the Federation Internationale de Football Association, it must show that it has the support of our Government. In 1987, a similar resolution was passed to demonstrate support for the U.S. bid to host the 1994 World Cup. Additionally, the White House has already pledged its support for the event and will designate a senior administrative official to be its representative to the Women's World Cup.

This is an exciting time of growth for women's athletics and U.S. soccer. By supporting the U.S. Soccer Federation's bid to host the 1999 Women's World Cup tournament, we can help be a part of this growth and reaffirm our commitment to American athletic excellence and the good will and competitive spirit that these games represent.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

NCI ELIMINATES MAMMOGRAPHY GUIDELINES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TOWNS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, in 1989, the National Cancer Institute [NCI] recommended that women age 40 to 49 undergo biennial mammography screening and an annual mammography at age 50. Six years later, without the consensus of any medical or cancer organizations and against the recommendation of its own national advisory board, NCI eliminated its mammography guidelines for women in the 40 to 49 age group.

Last Congress, Mr. Speaker, the Subcommittee on Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations, which I formerly chaired, found that the elimination of these guidelines was without scientific foundation. In fact, the subcommittee issued a report entitled "Misused Science: The National Cancer Institute's Elimination of Mammography Guidelines for Women in Their Forties." In that report, we recommend that "NCI further research on

American women, in the 40 to 49 age group, to determine the importance of mammography screening.

Fortunately, others have produced new research to demonstrate that both early detection and screening in younger women can be beneficial in combating this disease. Of the 180,000 cases of breast cancer that are diagnosed each year at least two-thirds, if detected early enough, give women the choice of a breast-conserving procedure—a lumpectomy, rather than a mastectomy. Moreover, a recent CBS investigative report by Michele Gillen has highlighted the importance of mammography screening in the early detection of breast cancer and the inability of the NCI to explain its abrupt changes to the guidelines in 1993.

Even more troubling is the fact that the Gillen investigation has uncovered that NCI now wants to back away from recommending any mammographies for women age 50 and over.

This kind of callous attitude could lead to insurance companies refusing to cover the cost of mammography screenings. Over 40,000 women will die from this disease in 1996. If you can recommend an appropriate daily allowance for vegetables in the American diet, you should be able to recommend life-saving screenings for American women.

I say to NCI tonight don't eliminate the only tool American women have to protect themselves against breast cancer. Retain the original 1989 guidelines for mammography screenings and self-breast exams.

THINK TWICE, COMMUNIST CHINA, BEFORE YOU USE FORCE AGAINST TAIWAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. HORN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, the diplomatic recognition of the government in Beijing in 1979 did not end our relationship with Taiwan. The Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 formally reiterated United States support for the people of Taiwan. Since 1979, U.S. relations have grown steadily closer with both the People's Republic and the Republic of China within the framework of "One China, Two Systems." Despite the growing interaction of the United States with both governments, a dark cloud hangs over future peaceful development. This dark cloud is the refusal of the Beijing Government to renounce the use of force against Taiwan.

Beijing still regards Taiwan as a renegade province that is destined to return to the motherland of China—by peaceful means if possible, by force if necessary. If the people of Taiwan freely and fairly choose to reunite with the mainland—which they have not yet done—then that is their business. If the people of Taiwan are forced to reunite with the mainland—or are intimidated into doing so—then that situation will

become the business of the whole world, including the United States of America. The people of Taiwan are friends of the United States, as we are friends with them. We respect the aspirations of the Taiwanese and support them in the pursuit of their dreams.

Increasingly, the people of Taiwan also seek a role in governing themselves—a dream that will be fully realized on March 23 when they freely elect their own president and national assembly. This free election is the culmination of years of reform in the political process in Taiwan. It is an obvious contradiction to those who say that Asian cultures cannot and do not support widespread democratic reforms. That is the view by many of the autocrats of Asia. Sadly, it is also the view within some Western circles. March 23 will be an historic date in the advance of freedom during this troubled century.

There is no freedom for the 1.1 billion people of mainland China. There is growing economic freedom. But the aging Communist oligarchy that rules the People's Republic of China is out of step with the aspirations of its own dynamic citizenry.

Now, in recent weeks, officials of the government in Beijing have recklessly escalated their rhetoric, threatening the lives of not only the people of Taiwan, but even the United States. In an appalling turn, the veiled threat of nuclear destruction has been leveled against Taiwan and the United States. Apparently, the mainland Chinese believe that the people of the United States, and Congress, will be cowed by their bluster. They are wrong.

Shortly before the invasion of South Korea in June, 1950, it was suggested by the American Secretary of State that the Korean peninsula was outside of direct United States interests. This played a large part in encouraging the leaders of North Korea that the United States would not interfere with their plans to reunify Korea by force. The recently dedicated memorial on the Mall to the thousands of Americans who died to prevent aggression is proof that they were wrong. It would be a tragic mistake for the current leaders in Beijing to make the same mistake that their then allies in North Korea made nearly a half century ago. It is time for the President to clarify a somewhat stealth China policy that could invite disaster for the people of China, Taiwan, and the United States.

The United States supports peace, and will welcome the opportunity to discuss and resolve our current differences with the people of China. The people of the United States have no dispute with the Chinese. We share many of the same interests. We agree on many important issues. It would be foolish to throw away years of careful progress. That progress has led to mutual friendship and mutual respect. That progress should not stop over aggressive moves that threaten peace. Unfortunately, recent actions by the